

PANTILINER

Paolo Veglio'

Ivano Gagliardi

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Giovanni Carlucci

Roberto D'Addario

Vincenzo Partenza

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FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to disposable absorbent devices and more particularly to such devices intended for use by women, such as sanitary napkins, pantiliners and the like.

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Sanitary napkins are used by women principally during their menstrual periods to receive and contain menses and other vaginal discharges to protect their garments from soiling. Sanitary napkins typically have adhesive attachment means to temporarily adhere the device to the crotch 20 region of the user's undergarment, normally her panty.

Pantiliners serve much the same purpose as sanitary napkins; the distinction is primarily in the overall size, including thickness. Pantiliners are generally less bulky and are designed to protect the user's clothing from relatively small quantities of vaginal discharges.

Many women have developed the habit of wearing an absorbent device between their 25 menstrual periods to protect their clothing from any vaginal discharges, including light urinary discharge, and sometimes anal discharge. Because a sanitary napkin is generally too bulky for constant wear, such user's generally utilize pantiliners.

Most pantiliners have a non-breathable backing layer, commonly referred to as a backsheets. The backsheets of typical pantiliners can be a fluid impermeable polymer film, for 30 example. A fluid impermeable layer prevents fluids absorbed into the device from wetting through to the user's garments. However, the fluid impermeable layer also makes the pantiliner hot and uncomfortable, due to trapped moisture in the absorbent core.

- Pantiliners are also known to provide a breathable backing layer, such as a breathable polymer film or nonwoven web backing layer. Generally, such backing layers are fluid impermeable, vapor permeable layers that allow the exchange of vapor while preventing the soiling of the user's garments. For example, U.S. Pat. No. 4,059,114 issued to Richards on Nov. 5 22, 1977, discloses a disposable garment shield having a moisture barrier ply constructed of a blown microfiber web which is fluid impermeable but vapor permeable. Also, U.S. Pat. No. 4,681,587 issued to Anderson et al. on July 21, 1987 discloses an absorbent article such as a pantiliner provided with at least one ventilation area which allows the passage of vapor to provide cooling and drying effects so that the pantiliner is more comfortable to wear.
- 10 While these breathable pantiliners do provide some measure of improvement over the more common impermeable pantiliners, comfort, garment soiling, dryness, and vapor exchange (breathability) remain as key design considerations. Accordingly, absorbent devices providing for the better retention and absorption of liquids while providing for the more efficient passage of vapor have been sought.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A sanitary napkin comprising a fluid permeable topsheet, a fluid permeable backsheet, and an absorbent core disposed therebetween is disclosed. The sanitary napkin can be a pantiliner. The absorbent core comprises relatively hydrophilic material defining a core outer periphery. The topsheet and the backsheet comprise relatively hydrophobic nonwoven material, at least one of the topsheet and the backsheet defining a sanitary napkin outer periphery that is substantially larger than the core outer periphery. The area between the core outer periphery and the sanitary napkin outer periphery is a breathable zone. The sanitary napkin further comprises a fluid impermeable barrier between the backsheet and the absorbent core, the fluid impermeable barrier being disposed within the core outer periphery.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

- FIG. 1 is a partially cut away perspective view of a pantiliner of the present invention.
- FIG. 2A is a cross-sectional view of the cross section 2-2 in on one embodiment of a pantiliner as shown in FIG. 1.
- 30 FIG. 2B is a cross-sectional view of the cross section 2-2 in another embodiment of a pantiliner as shown in FIG. 1.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

A preferred embodiment of an absorbent article of the present invention, a sanitary napkin which can be a pantiliner **10** is shown in partially cut-away perspective view in FIG. 1 and cross section in FIGS. 2A and 2B. While the invention is disclosed in a particularly preferred embodiment of a pantiliner, the described invention can also be considered as a sanitary napkin, and all descriptions below with respect to pantiliners can be sanitary napkins as well, with the difference being one of degree rather than kind. The invention can also be an adult incontinence device, an anal discharge pad, an interlabial pad, or the like.

10 The pantiliner has two end regions **12** and **14** and a middle region **16**. The pantiliner **10** has a body-facing side **15** that is in contact with the user's body and a garment facing **17** side that is in contact with the inner surface of the user's undergarment. The garment facing side **17** can have thereon pressure sensitive adhesive (not shown) for affixing to a wearer's undergarments. Typically, such adhesive is covered with a release strip which is removed before affixing to the
15 undergarment.

While the pantiliner **10** may have any shape known in the art, a preferred shape is generally "hourglass" shaped, tapering inwardly from a relatively greater transverse width in a portion of one of the end regions to a relatively smaller transverse width at the middle region. Transverse width is generally defined as the dimension perpendicular to the dimension, which is
20 defined as length, running from end region **12** to end region **14** parallel to longitudinal centerline **L**. Pantiliner can also be provided with lateral extensions known commonly in the art as "flaps" or "wings" (not shown) intended to extend over and cover the panty elastics in the crotch region of the user's undergarment.

Pantiliner **10** has an absorbent core **20** to absorb and store bodily fluids discharged
25 during use. Absorbent core **20** can be formed from any of the materials well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. Examples of such materials include multiple plies of creped cellulose wadding, fluffed cellulose fibers, wood pulp fibers also known as airfelt, textile fibers, a blend of fibers, a mass or batt of fibers, a web of polymeric fibers, and a blend of polymeric fibers. In a preferred embodiment, absorbent core **20** is relatively hydrophilic. By "relatively hydrophilic" is
30 meant that the core **20** is hydrophilic with respect to the portion of the sanitary napkin **10** in the breathable zone (discussed below), which is relatively hydrophobic. Hydrophilicity can be determined by any number of means known in the art, including by reference to contact angles of fluid on a surface. In the present invention, however, what is important is relative hydrophilicity,

such that surface tensions in the napkin/fluid system tend to drive fluid deposited on the sanitary napkin into the absorbent core 20.

In a preferred embodiment absorbent core 20 is relatively thin, less than about 2 mm in thickness, preferably less than about 1 mm, and more preferably less than about 0.5 mm in thickness. The absorbent core can comprise absorbent gelling materials (AGM), including AGM fibers. In one embodiment, the absorbent core 20 is an airlaid cellulose material having a basis weight between about 50 gsm to about 100 gsm. In one embodiment the absorbent core is a 63 gsm (60 gsm airlaid + 5 wt % AGM in fiber form) available from Concert GmbH, Germany, under the designation VH063.200.B001. In another embodiment the core can be an airlaid carded, nonwoven material having a basis weight between about 50 gsm and about 100 gsm. In one embodiment, the absorbent core is an 80 gsm carded airlaid nonwoven web comprising 2.2 dtex hydrophilic polypropylene fibers and 10 dtex superabsorbent fiber, available from Sandler under the name Sawabond 24-00-32.

Absorbent core 20 is cut to a shape, the outer edges of which define a core periphery 30. The shape of absorbent core 20 can be generally rectangular, circular, oval, elliptical, or the like. Absorbent core 20 can be generally centered with respect to the longitudinal centerline L and transverse centerline T.

To provide a degree of softness and vapor permeability for the garment-facing side of pantiliner 10, a vapor permeable outer layer, referred to herein as backsheet 22, is provided adjacent the absorbent core 20 on the garment-facing side of the absorbent core 20. The backsheet 22 can be formed from any vapor permeable material known in the art. Backsheet 22 can be a microporous film, an apertured formed film, or other polymer film that is vapor permeable, or rendered to be vapor permeable, as is known in the art. A preferred material is a soft, smooth, compliant, liquid and vapor pervious material, such as a nonwoven web. A nonwoven web provides for softness and conformability for comfort, and is low noise producing so that movement does not cause unwanted sound.

In a preferred embodiment, backsheet 22 is a nonwoven web having a basis weight between about 20 gsm and about 50 gsm. In one embodiment the backsheet is a relatively hydrophobic 23 gsm spunbonded nonwoven web of 4 denier polypropylene fibers available from Fiberweb Neuberger, under the designation F102301001.

To provide for softness next to the body, pantiliner 10 can have a body-facing layer, referred to herein as topsheet 26. Topsheet 26 can be formed by any soft, smooth, compliant, porous material which is comfortable against human skin and through which vaginal discharges

can pass. Topsheet 26 can comprise fibrous nonwoven webs and can comprise fibers as are known in the art, including bicomponent and shaped fibers. In one embodiment, is a relatively hydrophobic 15 gsm sp unbonded nonwoven web comprising bicomponent fibers of the sheath core type (PP/PE) available from Pegas a.s., Czech Republic, under the designation

5 10XXN008005.

In a preferred embodiment, both topsheet 26 and backsheets 22 are hydrophobic, fluid permeable nonwoven webs. If hydrophobic, or rendered hydrophobic, such that a drop of fluid makes a contact angle of at least about 75 degrees with respect to the surface of the web, the nonwoven can be fluid repellent, thereby functioning as a liquid barrier although it is, in fact, 10 liquid permeable.

At least one, and preferably both, of topsheet 26 and backsheets 22 define a shape, the edge of which defines an outer periphery 28 of the pantiliner. In a preferred embodiment, both topsheet 26 and backsheets 22 define the pantiliner (or sanitary napkin) outer periphery 28. The two layers can be die cut, for example, after combining all the components into the structure of 15 the pantiliner as described herein.

Interposed between the absorbent core 20 and backsheets 22 is a fluid impermeable barrier layer 24. Barrier layer 24 prevents fluids retained by the absorbent core 20 from striking through the pantiliner and soiling adjacent garments. However, unlike prior art products, barrier layer 24 does not extend to the outer periphery 28 of the pantiliner 10. Rather, barrier layer does not 20 extend laterally beyond core periphery 30. In a preferred embodiment, the barrier layer 24 covers completely the garment-facing side of absorbent core 20, but does not extend beyond core periphery 30.

In a preferred embodiment, absorbent core 20 does not extend laterally outward to the same extent as either topsheet 26 or backsheets 22, but the sanitary napkin outer periphery 28 is 25 substantially larger than the core outer periphery 30. In this manner, the region of pantiliner 10 between the core periphery 30 and the sanitary napkin outer periphery 28 defines a breathable zone 32 comprising only the topsheet and/or the backsheets 22. In a preferred embodiment, the breathable zone 32 extends laterally from the core periphery 30 to and including sanitary napkin outer periphery 28. A minimum level of breathability is achieved by the use of porous nonwoven 30 materials for the topsheet and/or backsheets. If the breathable zone comprises both the topsheet and the backsheets, it can also comprise means for joining the two, such as adhesive means, including hot melt adhesives. In such an embodiment the adhesive should not be applied so as to

render the topsheet and/or backsheets completely non-porous. In one embodiment, the adhesive is put on as a series of spirals in the breathable zone.

A benefit of having a breathable zone between absorbent core periphery 30 and sanitary napkin outer periphery 28 is enabling more effective coverage of the wearer's undergarment

- 5 without increasing overall bulk of the article. That is, by concentrating the absorbent core 20 to a relatively small central region of the sanitary napkin, bulk is reduced. By having a hydrophobic, breathable region surrounding the absorbent core, the garment-facing side of the sanitary napkin backsheets 22 has more surface area available for adhesive attachment to be adhered to the undergarment.

- 10 In one embodiment, the absorbent core 20 is located symmetrically with respect to the longitudinal centerline L, but placed more toward one of either the first end region 12 or second end region 14. In this manner, more of the breathable zone 32 can be disposed over the anal region of the wearer, for example.

- 15 The greatest length dimension of sanitary napkin 10 as measured parallel to the longitudinal axis L can be at least about 6 cm, or at least about 10 cm, or at least about 15 cm, or at least about 20 cm, or at least about even 25 cm or more for coverage of the anal region of the body in addition to the vaginal region. The greatest width dimension of sanitary napkin 10 as measured parallel to the transverse axis T can be at least about 3 cm, or at least about 6 cm, or at least about 10 cm. In a preferred embodiment, sanitary napkin 10 is generally hour-glass shaped
20 having a minimum width dimension of about 5 cm in the middle, and a maximum width dimension at the end regions of about 6.5 cm, and a length dimension of about 15 cm.

- 25 The maximum surface area (i.e., the area of the sanitary napkin when viewed in flat, plan view) of the sanitary napkin 10 and absorbent core 20 is limited only by the intended use, including the relative size of a wearer's undergarments. For use as a pantiliner the sanitary napkin can cover an area of at least about 60 cm², or at least about 75 cm², preferably at least about 90 cm², and can be at least about 100 cm². Likewise, the absorbent core 20 can cover an area of at least about 20 cm², or at least about 25 cm², or at least about 35 cm² and can be at least about 45 cm² or more. In one embodiment, the breathable zone 32 represents at least about 25% of the overall surface area of the sanitary napkin. The breathable zone can represent at least about 35%,
30 40%, 50%, 75% or 90% of the surface area of the sanitary napkin. In one embodiment of a pantiliner of the present invention, absorbent core 20 has a surface area of about 32 cm² and the breathable zone has surface area of about 50 cm², for an overall pantiliner surface area of about 82 cm².

All the components can be adhered together with adhesives, including hot melt adhesives, as is known in the art. The adhesive can be Findlay H2128 UN and Savare' PM 17 can be applied using Dynafiber HTW system. As mentioned above, the only requirement is that the adhesive used in the breathable zone not render the breathable zone non-breathable, i.e., not render either 5 the topsheet or backsheets non-porous. Other benefits of keeping the breathable zone porous includes preventing the sanitary napkin from sticking to the skin of the wearer, thereby increasing discomfort.

In a preferred embodiment, both the topsheet 26 and backsheets 22 have body-facing surfaces that are hydrophobic, or rendered to be hydrophobic. By hydrophobic is meant that a 10 drop of water placed on the surface does not readily wet out and into the nonwoven. In one embodiment, the hydrophobic body-facing surface is fluid repellent, such that a drop of water placed thereon remains on the surface for an extended period of time, for example 10 to 30 minutes.

In one embodiment, the breathable zone 32 comprises both the topsheet 26 and backsheets 15 22 but the topsheet is very low basis weight, such that, even though it is relatively hydrophobic, fluid deposited on the portion of the topsheet overlying the relatively hydrophilic absorbent core 20 is readily drawn through the topsheet and into the absorbent core. However, fluid deposited outside of the region overlying the absorbent core, i.e., in the breathable zone 32, does not get absorbed, and does not strike through to the garment facing side of pantiliner 10.

20 Therefore, in use, the pantiliner 10 of the present invention provides for a very thin, flexible, comfortable pantiliner having a relatively small centrally-disposed hydrophilic "pocket" surrounded by a fluid repellent breathable zone 32. The relatively hydrophobic breathable zone acts as an effective barrier to fluid movement out of the region of the absorbent core 20. Thus, in use, fluid discharged from the body can be quickly absorbed, and prevented from running off the 25 pantiliner and onto the user's garments.

In a preferred embodiment, breathable zone 32 completely surrounds absorbent core 20. That is, in no portion of pantiliner 10 does the core periphery 30 coincide with sanitary napkin periphery 28, but the two peripheries are always separated by a region of breathable zone 32. In this embodiment, the breathable zone 32 is a continuous band of breathable zone that completely 30 encircles, or surrounds, absorbent core 20.

In order to promote faster fluid entry into the absorbent core 20 the topsheet 26 and absorbent core 20 can be processed so as to have a certain amount of fiber entanglement. Entanglement can be accomplished by mechanical means known in the art. For example, as

shown in cross-section in FIG. 2B, the absorbent core **20** and the topsheet **26** can be entangled by embossing, such that fibers of the topsheet **26** are forced into fibers of absorbent core **20**. Other means, including mechanical treatment means known in the art, such as what is commonly referred to as “ring rolling” can also be used to accomplish fiber entanglement. It is believed that
5 fiber deformation-inducing treatments, such as embossing, not only helps expose deposited fluid to hydrophilic fibers in the absorbent core, it also forms small-scale “hills” and “valleys” that help contain deposited fluid on the pantiliner over the “pocket” of the hydrophilic absorbent core **20**.

All documents cited in the Detailed Description of the Invention are, are, in relevant part, incorporated herein by reference; the citation of any document is not to be construed as an
10 admission that it is prior art with respect to the present invention.

While particular embodiments of the present invention have been illustrated and described, it would be obvious to those skilled in the art that various other changes and modifications can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. It is therefore intended to cover in the appended claims all such changes and modifications that are
15 within the scope of this invention.